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# **Getting Oriented With The QuickQuery Window**

### INTRODUCTION

In this Chapter we will begin producing reports and queries using the QuickQuery process. You will see a window and toolbars that may be new to you. This lesson will familiarize you with the terminology and function of the *Eureka* QuickQuery window environment.

### **OBJECTIVES**

The student will be able to identify the parts and explain the functions of the QuickQuery window and the associated toolbars.

### **APPLICATION**

Understanding the QuickQuery window and associated toolbars is necessary for you to further your understanding of the QuickQuery process.

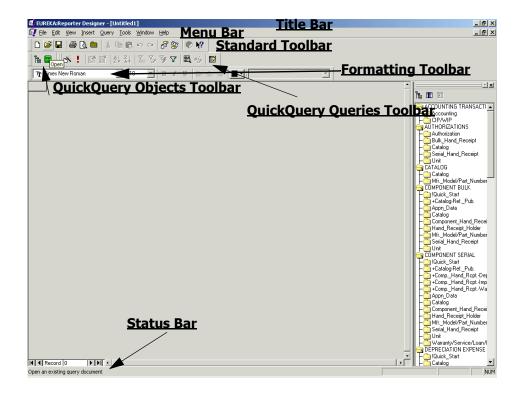
# **PREREQUISITES**

Eureka Reporter Designer is correctly loaded and configured.

### **ACTIVITY**

Instructor-led lecture

### This is an example of a QuickQuery Window:



# **Opening A New QuickQuery Report**

### **INTRODUCTION**

QuickQuery is a fast, interactive way to shape your query/report while viewing the data it returns in a spreadsheet-like layout. QuickQuery is an excellent tool if your intention is to create a query for yourself in order to answer a question, or to prepare a report that is to convey information, but will be used internally by you and your organization. It is the easiest and most structured method to develop that information.

### **OBJECTIVES**

To create a query/report using the QuickQuery function both with and without the QuickQuery Wizard.

### **APPLICATION**

You need to create a basic report quickly. You do not need anything fancy or complex. For example, you are asked to provide a list of items on your property book that are under the \$5000 minor property threshold.

# **PREREQUISITES**

Eureka Reporter Designer is appropriately loaded and configured.

### **ACTIVITY**

Instructor-led demonstration

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### STEPS TO PERFORM ACTION

- 1. While in DPAS, select the **Ad Hoc Reports** icon, or select **Ad Hoc** from the menu bar.
- 2. Select *Eureka* from the program group.



-OR-

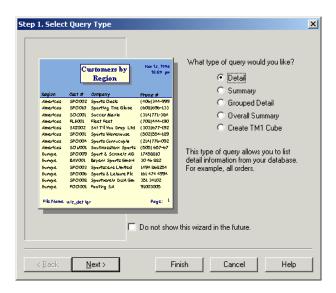
3. From you computer desktop, double-click the *Eureka* Reporter Designer icon.



### NOTE:

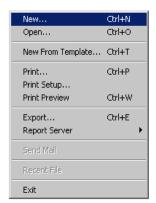
If you do not have a shortcut to *Eureka* on your desktop, then click **Start>Programs>** *Eureka* **Reporter Designer**.

The Query Wizard will display:



4. Click **Finish** if you do not want to use the Query Wizard. This will take you into QuickQuery.

If you are already in QuickQuery and you want to open a new report:



# STEP 1:

- a. Select **Eile** from the menu bar.
- b. Select **New...** from the program group.

# STEP 2:

- View As: The default is QuickQuery. If you want to create a report in FreeForm, select that radio button.
- b. **Create TM1 Cube: NEVER** select this check box; DPAS does not support this.
- Use Wizard: If you want to create a new QuickQuery or FreeForm report using the Wizard, then leave this box checked; otherwise, uncheck it.
- d. Click OK.



# **Building A QuickQuery With The Query Wizard**

### INTRODUCTION

This section outlines building QuickQuery reports by using the Query Wizard. The query wizard is the easier way to create a query and takes you step-by-step through:

- □ STEP 1: Select Query Type □ STEP 4: Select Columns to Sort By
- □ STEP 2: Select Columns □ STEP 5: Select Columns to Aggregate
- □ STEP 3: Setting Column Filters □ STEP 6: Select QuickQuery Style Profile

Using the query wizard produces a spreadsheet-type report or query.

### **OBJECTIVES**

Using the QuickQuery Wizard, you will develop a spreadsheet-type of report with columns of data (detail) that have been filtered, sorted, and aggregated (totaled for the column). You will present a sample page of this finished report to your instructor.

#### **APPLICATION**

This type of query can be used when you need a simple report fast. For example, you want to build a simple report that displays certain data fields for your Hand Receipt Holders.

# **PREREQUISITES**

Eureka Reporter Designer is appropriately loaded and configured.

### **ACTIVITY**

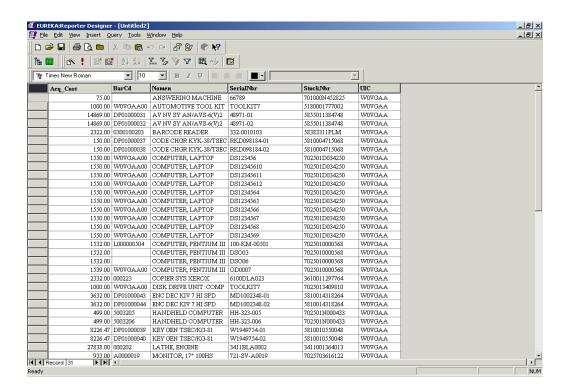
Instructor-led demonstration

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### **REPORT TYPE**

A complete asset listing by UIC/Major Hand Receipt Holder showing stock number, bar code, nomenclature, and acquisition cost of each asset.

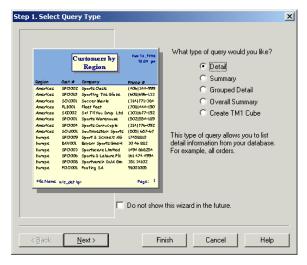
This is a sample of a QuickQuery report that will be built in this demonstration:



#### STEPS TO PERFORM ACTION

- 1. While in DPAS, select the **Ad Hoc Reports** icon, or select **Ad Hoc** from the menu bar.
- 2. Select *Eureka* from the program group.





# **STEP 1 Select Query Type:**

a. Select the type of query you would like.

	Query Types
Detail	Detail queries return detailed data without any aggregate functions applied, the aggregate functions being average, count, minimum, maximum, and sum.
Summary	Summary queries are useful when you want to summarize data for a number of different items.
Grouped Detail	Grouped detail queries let you view the query results grouped by one or more columns.
Overall Summary	Overall summary queries give the highest level view of your data.
Create TM1 Cube	This is not available.

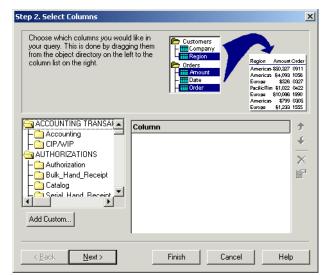
b. Click **Next>**.

# **STEP 2 Select Columns:**

a. From the Object Directory, select the Business View you wish to use to build your columns.

To select the fields, you can:

- Double-click each field and the field will move to the Column Window at the right.
- **Click, drag and drop** each field to the Column Window at the right.
- To select multiple fields, hold the CTRL key down and select the desired fields (DO NOT LET UP ON THE CTRL KEY). Click, drag and drop to the Column Window at the right.
- b. Click **Next>**.



### **Eureka** Object Directories

Object directories make it easy to add columns to your documents and dialog boxes. *Eureka* Reporter Designer includes an object directory in QuickQuery and Free Form windows. The main object directory can be docked or floating. You can hide and unhide it by selecting from the menu bar **View>Object Directory** or by using the **F2** key on your keyboard.

**Business View**. Business view names are at the top level of the tree and are indicated in **ALL CAPS**. A business view is an object in your Metadata File that corresponds to the data for a particular part of your business.

**Folders**. A folder can correspond to a table in your database or it can be made up of columns from more than one table. It can also include custom objects--objects that are calculated from database columns.



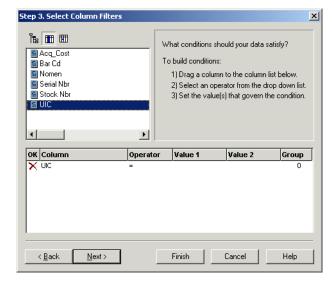
**Data Objects.** These are the actual data elements that are used to make up your report.

In this class, we will be referring to tables (pictured above) that will direct you to the Business View, Folders, and Data Elements that you will use in order to complete any activities and/or exercises.



#### NOTE:

You cannot select fields from 2 different Business Views (such as, **END ITEM SERIAL** and **END ITEM BULK**) on one report unless you are writing a Parent/Child report.



# **STEP 3A Select Column Filters:**

 From your list of selected fields, double-click or drag and drop the data field(s) you want your query to sort on.



#### NOTE:

Filters let you limit the data displayed to only that which meets the criteria you set. When a query has no filter, you will see **ALL** the data from your database. When you define a filter condition, you will limit the data that meets the condition. Every additional filter or filter condition you apply further narrows the view of your data

b. The default operator is equal to (=). If you want to change the default, click on the equal sign (=) and you will get a drop down list box which contains the other operators. To delete a filter condition, select it (by clicking the X or check mark under OK) and press the **DELETE** key.

Operators	Definitions	
Equals (=)	When you want the result to <i>equal</i> the value entered.	
Not Equal To (<>)	When you want the result <i>not equal</i> to the value entered.	
Less Than (<)	When you want the result to be <i>less than</i> the value entered.	
Less Than or Equal To (<=)	When you want the result to be <i>less than or equal to</i> the value entered.	
Greater Than (>)	When you want the result to be <i>greater than</i> the value entered.	
Greater Than or Equals To (>=)	When you want the result to be <i>greater than or equal to</i> the value entered.	
Between	When you want the result to be <b>between</b> the range of values entered – this will <i>include</i> the values entered. Example: Bar Codes <b>between</b> 56012 and 80921.	
Like	Same as =, but allows the use of wildcards. (Example: if you wanted all Stock Nbr starting with 7, the statement would be "STOCK NBR like (operator) and 7*(value 1))."	
Not Like	Opposite of <b>Like</b> .	
In	When looking for specific values in a field (example: FSC <b>In</b> 7025, 7030. This will display records with those values). <b>Cannot</b> be used with the wildcard (* or %). A comma must separate inputs (example: 15,16,170).	
Not In	Opposite of <b>In</b> .	
Is Null	When you want the result to <b>not</b> have a value. This can be done using numerical fields. No value; not even a space, can exist in a field.	
Is Not Null	When you want the result to <i>contain</i> a value. This can only be done using numerical fields. Must have a value in the field.	

c. Enter the condition that needs to be met under **Value 1**. If you are using the **Between** operator, then you will need to enter values in **Value 1** and **Value 2**.



# **CAUTION! TURN YOUR CAPS LOCK ON!!!!!** DPAS stores all data in uppercase.

### **ALL VALUES ARE CASE-SENSITIVE!!**

#### d. Click **Next>**.

By default, all the conditions of your query are **AND** operators (i.e., all conditions have to be met before it will return your results). However, you can connect your statements with **OR** operators, which divide your statements into groups. For example, if you wanted to set your conditions by **Stock Number <u>AND</u> Serial Number <u>OR</u> Bar Code**, the **OR'd Group** would be set to 0 (zero) for Stock Number and Serial Number, and set to 1 for Bar Code.

**The RULE is...**If the **OR'd Group** numbers on any two statements are the same, those two statements are connected by the **AND** condition. If the **OR'd Group** numbers on any two statements are different; those two statements are connected by the **OR** condition.

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# **STEP 4 Select Columns to Sort By:**

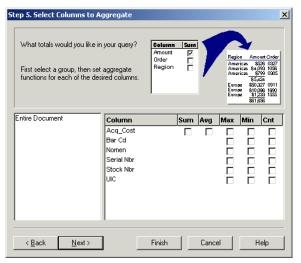
 a. From your list of selected fields, double-click on the data field(s) you want your query to be sorted by. To de-select a field, highlight the field you want to de-select and click on the arrow that points to the left.

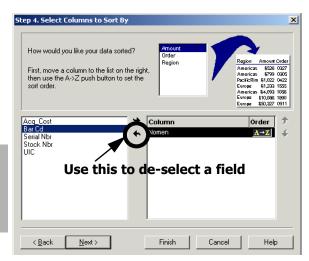


### HINT!

Once you have selected your columns, you can click on **Order** button and change how you want your query to sort. For example, it would be either A-Z or Z-A.

b. Click **Next>**.





# STEP 5 Select Columns to Aggregate:

- a. Click Entire Document. You will not be able to click any of the check boxes unless this step is performed.
- b. Check the field(s) you want to total.
- c. Click **Next>**.



#### NOTE:

Only pure numeric fields can be summed or averaged.

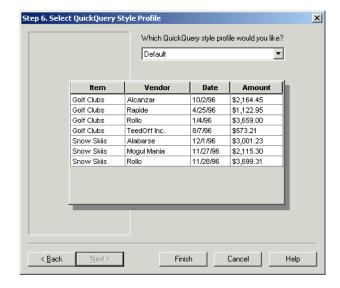
When using the **Count**, you will get the total number of records returned from your query.

When you are counting a data field, if you desire to get a count of ALL assets, you must count on a mandatory data field, such as Acq Cost. You would ony count on an optional field, such as Bar Cd, if you wanted to know how many bar codes you had.

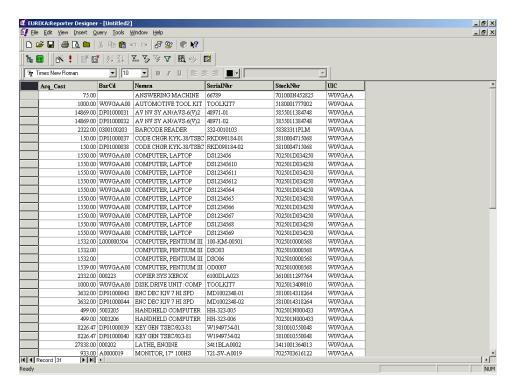
# STEP 6:

This screen will allow you to choose from a style profile that was previously created.

• Click **Finish**.



Your report should look similar to the following:



# **Saving Your Query**

### INTRODUCTION

When you have created a file, which is useful, you might want to save that file to use the format again. By using the Save command, you can save the active window to a new or the same name. By using the Save As command, you can save the active report to a new name.

### **OBJECTIVES**

Use **Save** and **Save As** to create and update your files.

### **APPLICATION**

Self-explanatory

# **PREREQUISITES**

Eureka Reporter Designer is appropriately loaded and configured.

Understand the layout of DPAS file structure, and complete the Orientation section of this manual.

# **ACTIVITY**

Instructor-led demonstration.

# STEPS TO PERFORM ACTION

- 1. Select **File** from the menu bar.
- 2. Select or select ave... from the program group.



### **NOTE:**

There are two ways to save your query. You can save the design (report format) or the output (data).

If you save the design, this will allow you to update and rerun your query at a later time. If you save the output, then you are essentially saving the data and it cannot be updated.

# **Printing Your Query**



#### **CAUTION!!**

Before you print your report, you will need to click the last page button to ensure that **ALL** pages of your report are printed.

# **INTRODUCTION**

If you want a hard copy printout of your query, you will need to use the print function. *Eureka* uses the Windows common dialog box, the same as any other Windows-based product.

### **OBJECTIVES**

To learn how to, and to print out a copy of a Eureka report.

# **APPLICATION**

Self-explanatory

# **PREREQUISITES**

Eureka Reporter Designer is appropriately loaded and configured.

Understand the layout of DPAS file structure, and complete the Orientation section of this manual.

### **ACTIVITY**

Instructor-led demonstration

### **STEPS TO PERFORM ACTION**

- 1. Open or create a QuickQuery.
- 2. Select **File** from the menu bar.
- 3. Select **Print...** from the program group.

-OR-

4. Select the print icon





### **NOTE:**

If you want to review the output of your query before you print it, you can do this 2 ways:

- Select **File** from the menu bar.
- Select **Print Preview** from the program group.

### -OR-

• Select the print preview icon .

You can use the **Print Setup** to change the printer, print orientation, and paper and source.

# **Activity: QuickQuery With The Query Wizard**

# **Student Hands-On With Instructor Direction**

**Unit of Study:** QuickQuery (with the Wizard)

**Application:** This type of query can be used when you need a simple report fast.

**Report Type:** This is a report by your UIC listing by Stock Number, Bar Code, and Nomen. This report will also list the Acquisition Cost for each asset and give you the total sum of the assets.

### Instructions:

STEP 1: Detail

**STEP 2:** Select the following fields for your QuickQuery Wizard report:

BUSINESS VIEW: END ITEM SERIAL		
FOLDER(S)	DATA EL	EMENT(S)
!Quick_Start	Acq Cost Bar Cd HRH Nbr Mjr	Nomen Stock Nbr UIC

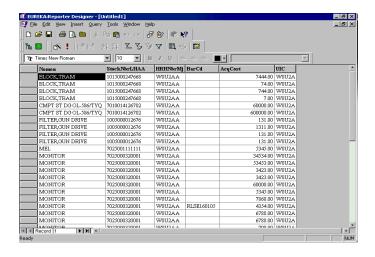
**STEP 3:** Filter by the **UIC** given to you by your instructor.

STEP 4: Sort by the Nomen field.
STEP 5A: Click on Entire Document.

**STEP 5B:** Set the Columns to Aggregate to **sum** for the **Acq Cost**.

STEP 6: Select Finish to process your report.

### **Example of Finished report:**



# **Skill Builder: QuickQuery With The Query Wizard**

<b>Objectives:</b>	You	will:
--------------------	-----	-------

- Review Building a QuickQuery With The Query Wizard (Word Exercise)
- Discussion Questions
- Practical Exercise to build a QuickQuery with the Query Wizard

Complete the following exercise:

	C	
	d	
List the 6 steps of the Query Wiza	rd (in order).	
	d	
	e	
your report.	contains the business views, folders and da	
The	contains the business views, folders and danse sensitive. (True or False)	
The	contains the business views, folders and danse sensitive. (True or False)	ta fields for bu
The your report.  All values entered in Eureka are of the following true False List five types of operators.	contains the business views, folders and danse sensitive. <b>(True or False)</b> d	ta fields for bu

/.	In Step 5 <b>Select Columns to Aggregate</b> name 3 aggregate functions you can perform.
a.	C.
b.	
	When working with QuickQuery, you can only work in one business view at one time? <b>(True or se)</b>
	True False

# **Discussion Questions:**

- 1. Review the use of the Business Views and Folders.
- 2. Why is it important to use the filter function in some reports?
- 3. Discuss the different types of queries and what would be an example of how you would use them.

# **Practical Exercise: QuickQuery With The Query Wizard**

# **Independent Student Report**

**Unit of Study:** Building a QuickQuery With The Query Wizard

**Application:** This type of guery can be used when you need a simple report fast.

**Report Type:** Accounting report, filtered by UIC displaying serial number, stock number, fund code and dollar amount with sum and average.

### **Instructions:**

1. Create a new report using the QuickQuery Wizard.

2. Select the following fields for your QuickQuery Wizard report:

BUSINESS VIEW: CATALOG		
FOLDER(S) DATA ELEMENT(S)		
Catalog	Stock Nbr Generic Nomen	
MfrModel/Part_Number	Mfr_Name Mfr Part Nbr	

### 3. Filter:

Column: Stock Nbr
Operator: Like
Value1: 70\*

4. **Sort:** Stock Nbr

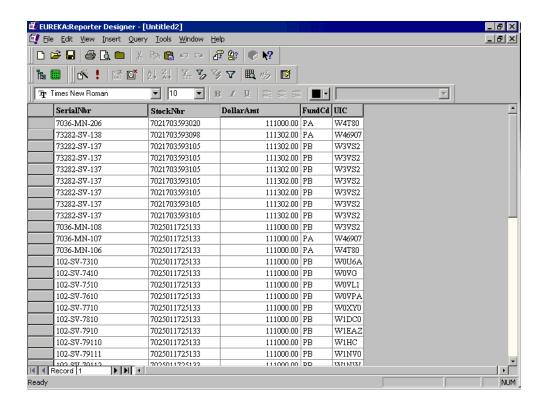
5. Click on **Entire Document**.

6. **Aggregate:** Stock Nbr using **Count** 



#### HINT!

For your Filter: Remember to use the value of "like" because we are using the wildcard to look for Stock Numbers that begin with "70". Refer to the list of operators on page 19 .



# **Building A QuickQuery Without The Query Wizard**

### INTRODUCTION

This section outlines building a QuickQuery report without using the query wizard.

### **OBJECTIVES**

Learn how to build a QuickQuery without the Wizard to include functions and processes that could be used in any QuickQuery that you build.

#### **APPLICATION**

This type of query can be used to generate simple reports "on the fly" without having to use the query wizard. For example, you could create a listing of all your hand receipt holders by UIC, stock number and acquisition cost. In this report we will be using different functions to manipulate our data.

### **REPORT TYPE**

A listing of all your HRH Nbrs by UIC displaying nomenclature, stock number and acquisition cost. We will use different functions to practice manipulating the data.

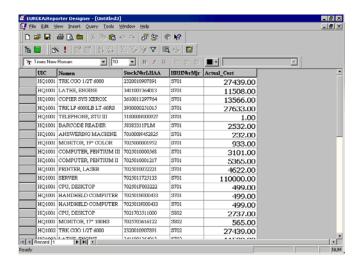
# **PREREQUISITES**

Eureka Reporter Designer is accurately loaded and configured on your system.

### **ACTIVITY**

Instructor-led demonstration

### **Example of the finished report:**



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### **STEPS TO PERFORM ACTION**

- 1. While in DPAS, select the **Ad Hoc Reports** icon, or select **Ad Hoc** from the menu bar.
- 2. Select *Eureka* from the program group.
- 3. If the Wizard is displayed, click **Finish**.
- 4. Select **New** from the file menu.

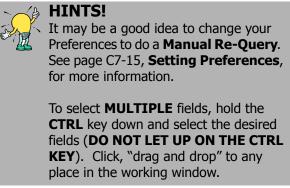


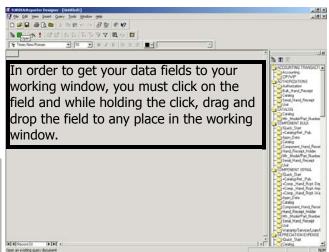
### STEP 1:

- a. Uncheck the **Use Wizard** choice on the new document dialog box.
- b. Click **OK**.

# STEP 2:

- Depress the **F2 Key** on your keyboard to display your Object Directory (if it isn't already displayed).
- b. Use the scroll bars to select the appropriate Business View from which you will select the columns you want displayed on your report.



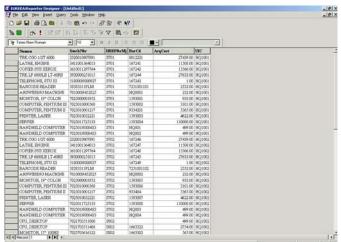


c. Select the following fields for your QuickQuery report:

BUSINE	BUSINESS VIEW: END ITEM SERIAL			
FOLDER(S)	D	ATA ELEMENT(S)		
!Quick_Start	Nomen	Bar Cd		
	Stock Nbr	Acq Cost		
	HRH Nbr Mjr	UIC		

# **Changing The Name Of A Column Heading**

If the name of a particular column is not useful or clear to you or used by your Activity, you have the capability to change the name of that column heading.



# STEP 1:

 Double-click on the column heading you wish to change. In this exercise, we will change the Acq Cost field.

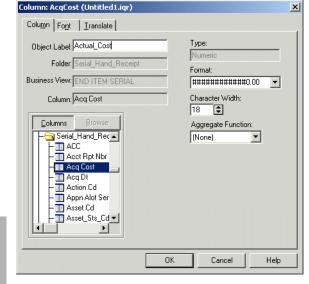
### STEP 2:

- a. The current name of the column is displayed. Change the Object Label to **Actual Cost**.
- b. **Folder:** This displays the folder your data field was chosen from. This field cannot be changed.
- c. **Business View:** This displays the Business View your data field was chosen from. This field cannot be changed.
- d. **Column:** This displays the system column heading from the object directory. This field cannot be changed.



#### NOTE:

If your report is not working, you may want to check each of your data elements to see if they are from the same Business View. To do this, you will need to double-click on each column heading to make ensure that all data elements are from the same Business View.



e. **Type:** This field displays the characteristics of the data (string, numeric, or date).

f. **Format:** If you selected to change a cost field, you can change the format of that field. Change the Format to **Windows Currency**.

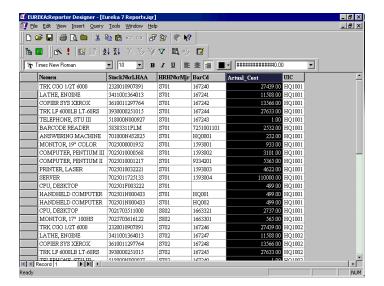
Format Functions			
FORMAT	SAMPLE DATA VALUE	FORMATTED APPEARANCE	
####0.00	1234.5	1234.50	
#,###.##	1234.5	1,234.5	
#.##	1234.5	1234.5	
#0	1234.56	1235	
\$#,###,##0.00	1234.5	\$1,234.56	
\$#,##0.00	100.5 0 2500.25 -145.10	\$100.50 \$0.00 \$2,500.25 -\$145.10	
\$#,##0.00;(\$#,##0.00)	100.503 -145.10	\$100.50 (\$145.10)	
\$#,##0.00"CR";\$#,##0.00	\$1,234.50CR -1234.5	1234.5 \$1,234.50	
0[S/1000]	12375 199	12 0	
dd Mmmm yyyy	Oct 1, 1966	10 October 1966	
dd-MMM-yy	Oct 1, 1966	01-OCT-66	
mm/dd/yy	Jan 15,1991	01/15/91	
dddd	Oct 1, 1966	Saturday	
hh:mm	9:43am	09:43	
hh:mm AM/PM	9:43am	09:43 AM	
hh:mm:ss	9:43am	09:43:00	
hh:mm:ss.ssssss	09:43am	09:43:00.000000	
Click on the pick list to review additional Format Functions			

- g. **Charater Width:** This field defaults to the actual field length, but can be changed. Keep in mind that if you make the length shorter that the actual field length, it will truncate the field.
- h. **Aggregate Function:** Select if you want to an average, count, maximum value, minimum value, or sum for your data field.



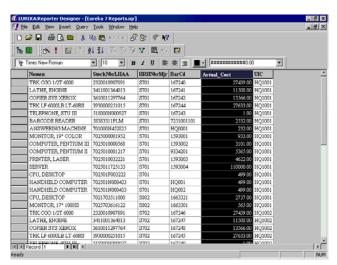
# HINT!

If you select the **Sum** Aggregate Function, after you change the Format, the Format is set back to the default. Therefore, set the Aggregate Function before the Format.



# **Changing The Fonts**

You can change the font attributes for the column headings in your report.

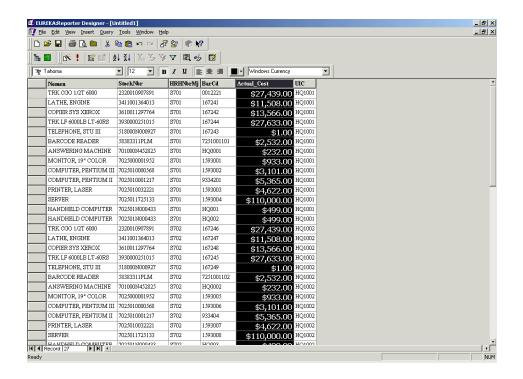


### STEP:

- a. Click on the column heading you wish to change. In this exercise, click on the Actual\_Cost column heading.
- b. Using the Formatting toolbar, change the type of font you wish to use.
- c. You can also use the Formatting toolbar to change the size, alignment, style, and color of the font.

You can also double-click on the column heading. It will display the Column Dialog box for the the column you selected.

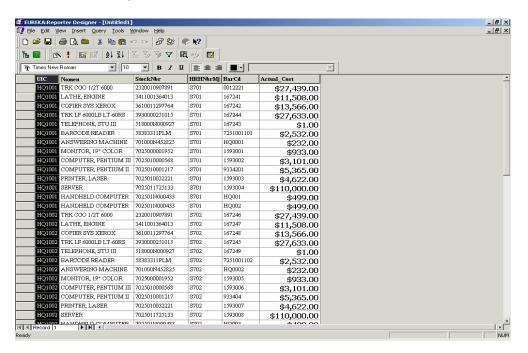
- 1. Click on the **Font** tab to display the font attributes.
- 2. Make any necessary changes. Notice that in the Sample box, a sampling will be displayed.
- Click **OK**.



# **Moving Columns**

If you decide that you do not like where a column is displayed in your query, you can simply move it.

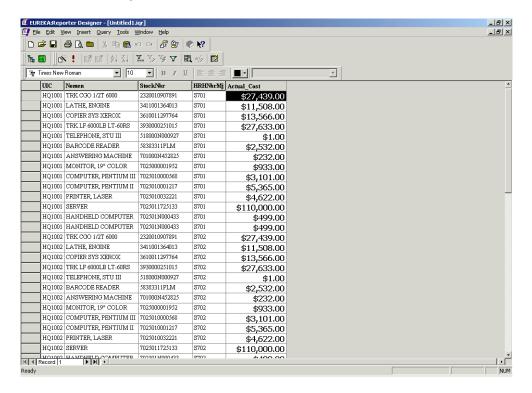
- 1. Highlight the **UIC** column by clicking in the UIC column heading. Your cursor will change to a black arrow when you place the cursor on the heading.
- 2. Click and drag the column (while still holding the click) into the first position of your report. As you move across the screen, you will notice that there is a red line. Use this as a guide to where you want to position the column.
- 3. Once you have positioned the red line to where you want the column to be located, release the click on the mouse.



# **Deleting Columns**

If you decide that you do not want a column to be displayed in your query, you can simply delete it.

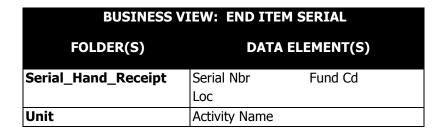
- 1. Highlight the **Bar Cd** by clicking once in the heading area.
- 2. Depress the **Delete** key on your keyboard.



# Freezing/Unfreezing Column Headings

When your query has numerous columns, it may be impossible to view them all at one time. Freezing a column(s) helps you identify the content(s) of the row(s). When you freeze a column(s), they are moved to the left-most position of your query. As you scroll to the right, the column(s) that you freeze will stay in place, but the other columns will move. Unfreezing will return your query to its original state.

1. Using the table below, add the following fields:



- 2. Highlight the **HRH Nbr Mjr** field by clicking once in the heading area.
- 3. **Right-mouse** click to display the shortcut attributes menu.
- 4. Select Freeze Column.



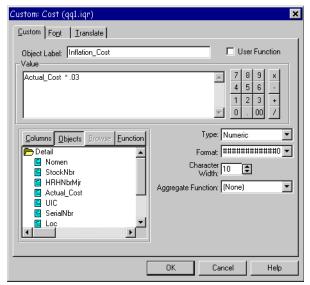
The HRH Nbr Mjr field is moved to the left-most position and there is a fine blue line separating the frozen column with the unfrozen columns.

5. Scroll to the right.

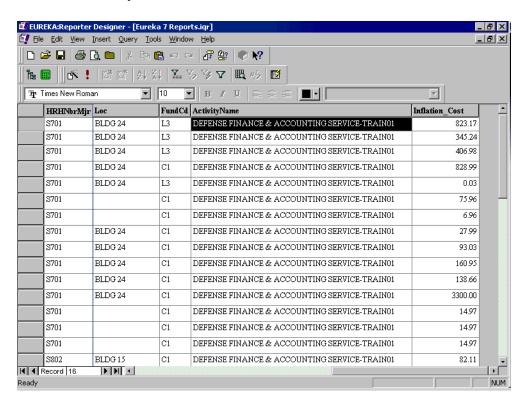
Notice how the HRH Nbr Mir field does not move but the other fields move.

# **Adding Custom Columns**

- 1. Select the custom column icon or select **Insert** from the menu bar, and then select **Custom**.
- 2. Enter an Object Label of your choice.



- 3. **User Function:** Check this box if you want to pull in calculations that are not defined by the database administrator.
- 4. Double-click on the Detail folder.
- Double-click on the **Actual Cost** field. You can choose values for your custom column either by selecting the **Columns** tab (this is the Object Directory) or clicking on the **Detail** folder (these are the fields you selected for your report) or a combination of both.
- 6. Click on the **X** (multiply) button.
- Enter .03 (this is just the inflation amount). If you want the total inflated cost, the formula must be Actual\_Cost \* 1.03.

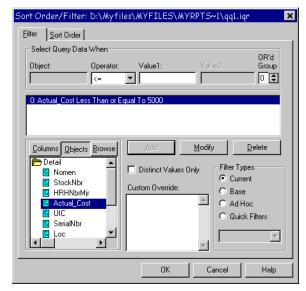


# **Applying Filters**

Apply filter conditions to help narrow down database output so that it includes only the relevant data that you selected.

Filters are defined in the QuickQuery window using displayed values.

1. Click on the  $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}$  icon.



- 2. Double-click on **Actual\_Cost**.
- 3. Set the Operator to <= (less than or equal to).
- 4. Enter **5000** in Value1.



#### NOTE:

Remember the RULE for OR'd Group numbers on any two statements are the same, those two statements are connected by the AND condition. If the OR'd Group numbers on any two statements are different, those two statements are connected by the OR condition.

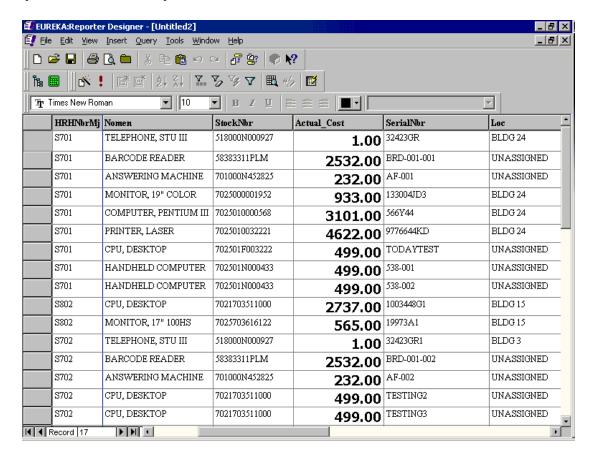
Click Add to activate the filter. If you have an existing filter and you need to change it, highlight the condition, change the condition and then click Modify. If you have an existing filter that you no longer need, highlight the condition and click Delete.

- 6. **Distinct Values Only:** Check this box when you want to eliminate any duplicate rows.
- 7. **Custom Override:** This displays any overriden SQL statements.

	Filter Types		
Current	Displays the current filter(s) that is in effect.		
Base	These are always in effect and have no conditions defined, and perform no filtering.		
Ad Hoc	These are defined in the QuickQuery window using displayed values.		
Quick	These are given a name and saved. These filters can only be created using the QuickQuery window.		

8. Click OK.

### **Example of the finished report:**



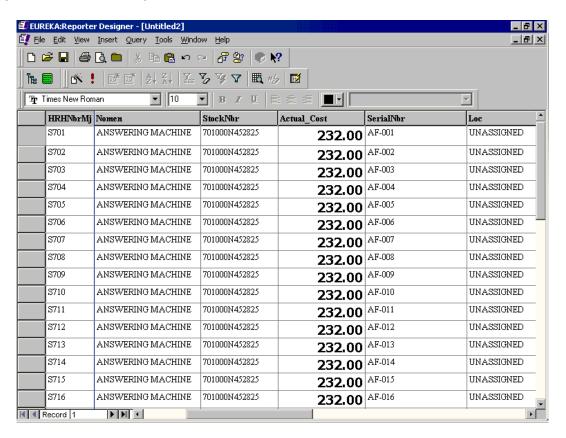
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# **Sorting Columns**

Use the **Sort** function when you want your data sorted in a particular order (ascending or descending).

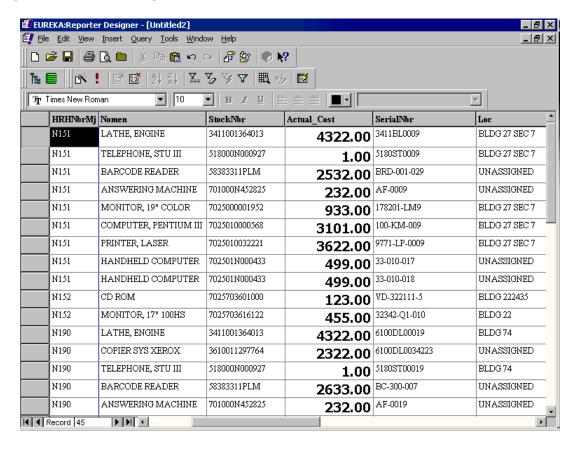
- 1. Highlight the **Nomen** field by clicking once in the heading area.
- 2. Click on the  $\stackrel{\triangle}{\mathbf{z}}$  (to sort in ascending order) or  $\stackrel{\mathbf{Z}}{\mathbf{z}}$  (to sort in descending order) from the toolbar.



# **Grouping/Ungrouping Columns**

Use the **Group** function when you want your data grouped by like items.

- 1. Highlight the **HRH Nbr Mjr** by clicking once in the heading area.
- 2. **Right-mouse** click to display the shortcut attributes menu.
- 3. Select Group.
  - OR -
- 4. Click on the button from the toolbar. (If you want to *ungroup*, simply highlight the grouped column and click on the button.
- 5. Save your report as **QQGROUP**.
- 6. Close your report.



# **Activity: QuickQuery Without The Query Wizard**

# **Student Hands-On With Instructor Direction**

**Unit of Study:** QuickQuery (without the Wizard)

**Application:** This activity will be used to apply what you have learned in the previous lesson. You will build a query without the wizard and then use various functions to manipulate your data.

**Report Type:** This report will display assets with acquisition cost, filtered by major hand receipt holder number and grouped by nomenclature.

# **Instructions:**

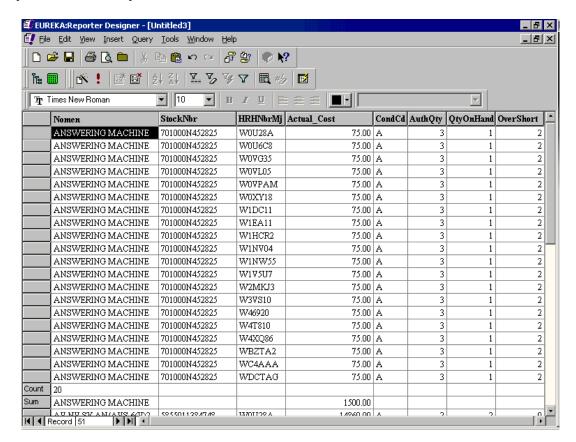
- 1. Open a new QuickQuery report without the Wizard.
- 2. Select the following fields for your QuickQuery report:

BUSINESS VIEW: END ITEM SERIAL  FOLDER(S)  DATA ELEMENT(S)			
	Nomen		
Hand_Receipt_Holder HRH Nbr Mjr			
Serial_Hand_RcptAuth	Acq Cost	Auth Qty	
	Cond Cd	Qty On Hand	

- 3. Change the name of **Acq Cost** to Actual Cost or a comparable term.
- 4. Delete the ARC.
- 5. Group on the **Nomen**.
- 6. Count on the **Nomen**.
- 7. Build a Custom Column labeled **Over/Short**.
- 8. Subtract the Qty On Hand from Auth Qty, which will equal the Over/Short column.
- 9. Filter for **HRH Nbr Mjr** Like W\*.
- 10. Sum on the **Acq Cost**.
- 11. Save the report in the *Eureka* folder on your Desktop as **QQACTY**.
- 12. Close the report.

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## **Example of finished report:**



# Skill Builder: QuickQuery Without The Query Wizard

# **Objectives:** You will:

- Review Building a QuickQuery Without The Query Wizard (Exercise below)
- Discussion Questions
- Practical Exercise to build a QuickQuery Without The Query Wizard

Complete the following exercise:

	utline the steps to perform when setting your preference for Manual Re-Query		
a.	c.		
b.	d.		
2.	hat action(s) take place when you depress the F2 key?		
3.	You cannot change the name of a column heading. (True or False)		
	True False		
	o delete a column, you first the column then depress the key on our keyboard.		
	When your query has too many columns, it may be impossible to view them all at one time.  a column helps you identify the content(s) of the row(s).		
ö.	are used when you want to apply values to a query that are not avail ole in the database.		
7.	ou display the shortcut attributes menu by doing a with your		
3.	here is the keypad located that enables you to create numerical calculations?		
3.	here is the keypad located that enables you to create numerical calculations?		

# **Discussion Questions:**

- 1. Review the Grouping/Ungrouping Column Function.
- 2. Discuss why you would use and what are the advantages of QuickQuery without using the Query Wizard.
- 3. Describe the Ad Hoc Filtering process.

# **Practical Exercise: QuickQuery Without The Query Wizard**

# **Independent Student Report**

Unit of Study: Building A QuickQuery Without The Query Wizard

**Application:** This activity will be used to apply what you have learned in the previous lesson. You will build a query without the wizard and then use various functions to manipulate your data.

**Report Type:** Asset listing by major hand receipt holders beginning with "W", grouped by nomenclature, displaying actual dollars or quantity on hand.

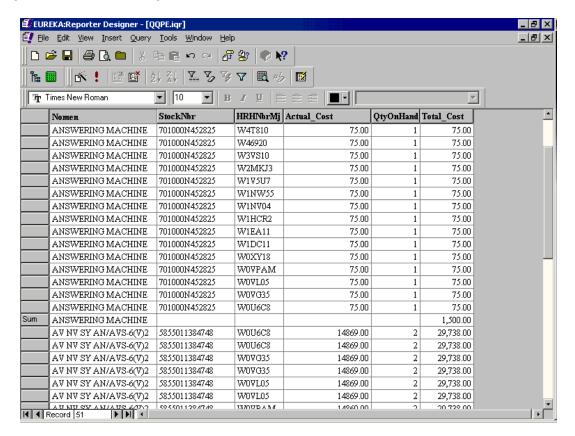
## **Instructions:**

- 1. Open a new QuickQuery report without the Wizard.
- 2. Select the following fields for your QuickQuery report:

<b>BUSINESS VIEW: END ITEM SERIAL</b>				
FOLDER(S)	DATA ELEMENT(S)			
Catalog	Nomen	Local Use		
	Stock Nbr			
Hand_Receipt_Holder	HRH Nbr Mjr			
Serial_Hand_Receipt	Acq Cost			
Serial_Hand_RcptAuth.	Qty On Hand			

- 3. Change the name of the **Acq Cost** column.
- 4. Delete the **Local Use** column.
- 5. Group on **Nomen**.
- 6. Build a Custom column labeled Total Cost.
- 7. Multiply Qty On Hand by Acq Cost.
- 8. Change the Format to **Windows Numeric**.
- 9. Filter on **HRH Nbr Mir** Like W\*.
- 10. Sum for on the Custom column.
- 11. Save the report to the *Eureka* folder on your Desktop as **QQPE**.
- 12. Close your report.

## **Example of the finished Report:**



# **Building A Summary QuickQuery**

**Unit of Study:** Creating Summary Documents. A Summary Document provides summary information instead of detailed information. This reduces the amount of detail—multiple rows are aggregated together.

**Application:** This report is used when only summary information is requested.

**Report Type:** A summary report of all Hand Receipt Holders showing the total value of all their assets.

**Activity:** Student Hands-On with Instructor direction

### **Instructions:**

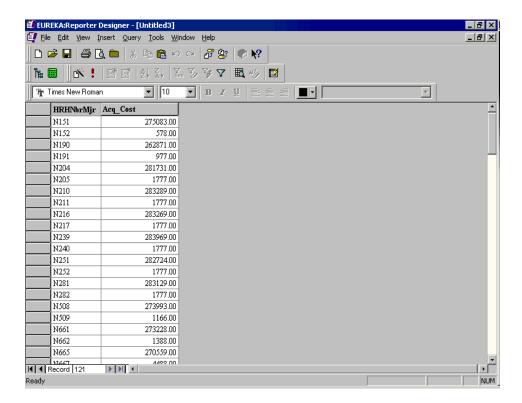
- 1. Open a new QuickQuery report without the Wizard.
- 2. Depress the **F2 Function Key** if your object directory is not open.
- 3. Select the following fields for your QuickQuery report:

BUSINESS VIEW: END ITEM SERIAL		
FOLDER(S)	DATA ELEMENT(S)	
Quick_Start!	HRH Nbr Mjr	
	Acq Cost	

- 4. Double-click on the Acq Cost column heading.
- 5. Click on the drop down arrow for the Aggregate Function.
- 6. Scroll and select **Sum**.
- 7. Click OK.
- 8. View report.
- 9. Close the report.
- 10. **DO NOT** save the report.

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# **Example of the finished report:**



# **Building A Quick Filter In QuickQuery**

**Unit of Study:** Creating Quick Filters in your QuickQuery Documents.

**Application:** Use this function when you want to reduce the amount of detail information on your

query.

**Report Type:** UIC total dollar amounts under each individual fund code.

**Activity:** Student Hands-On with Instructor direction

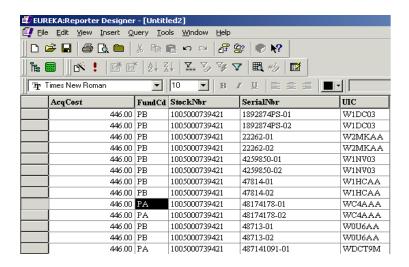
## **Instructions:**

1. Open a new QuickQuery report without the wizard.

2. Depress the **F2 Function Key** if your object directory is not open.

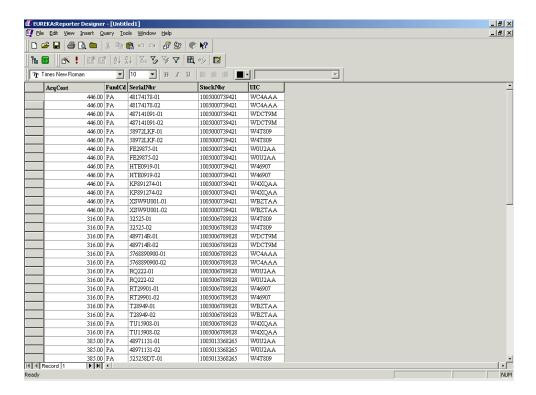
3. Select the following fields for your QuickQuery report:

BUSINESS VIEW: DEPRECIATION EXPENSE				
FOLDER	DATA	ELEMENTS		
Catalog	Stock Nbr			
Serial_Hand_Receipt	Acq Cst Fund Cd	Serial Nbr UIC		

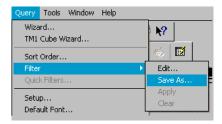


- 4. In the Fund Code Column, highlight one cell of Fund Code PA.
- 5. Click on (Apply Filter Icon). This will apply a filter to the current section. This action will automatically filter your report to show only the assets with the fund code of PA.

## **Example of the finished report:**



6. At the menu bar, select **Query>Filter>Save As**.

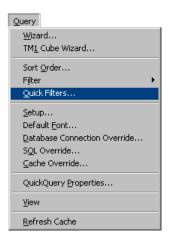


7. The Filter Name Screen will come up. Enter **Fund Code PA** in the window.



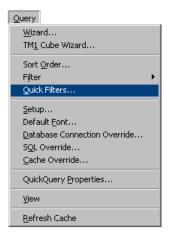
- 8. Click OK.
- 9. Click on (Clear Filter Icon). This action will clear your document of the Quick Filter.

10. At the menu bar select Query>Quick Filters...



This will bring up the Quick Filter Screen that will list your Quick Filter. From here you can select the listed filter and it will apply it to your document.

- 11. Highlight Fund Code 98.
- 12. Click **OK**. Your document is now filtered again by the fund code of 98.



- 13. Clear the filter by using the Clear Filter Icon.
- 14. Repeat the process for Fund Code PA (start at Step 4 through Step 8).
- 15. After filtering by PA, save your report as **QQFILTER**, we will be using it in the next exercise.

# **Building Translate Values Using QuickQuery**

**Unit of Study:** Creating Translate Values within a Document.

**Application:** Value translations allow you to substitute one value for another.

You can use value translations to:

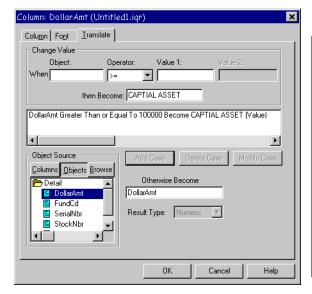
- Replace a technical term or code with a familiar term
- Draw attention to a significant value
- Add more information about certain values
- Express a numerical month as an alphabetic month

**Report Type:** Continuation of fund code report (QQFILTER) translating dollar amount.

**Activity:** Student Hands-On with Instructor direction

### **Instructions:**

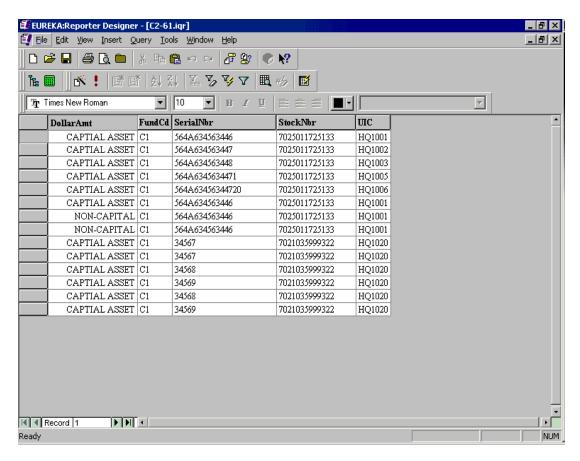
- 1. If closed, open **QQFILTER** report.
- 2. Double-click on the Dollar Amt column heading.
- 3. The Column Dollar Amt window will appear.
- 4. Select the **Iranslate** tab.
- 5. Double-click on the **Detail** folder in the Object Source.
- 6. Double-click on **Dollar Amt** to move it to the Object field.
- 7. Set the Operator to >= (greater than or equal to).
- 8. Enter **100000** in Value1.
- 9. Then Become: Enter "CAPITAL ASSET".
- 10. Click Add Case.
- 11. Otherwise Become: Enter "NON-CAPITAL".



	Cases
Add Case	Activates your condition.
Delete Case	This will remove an existing condition. You will need to highlight the case first before you select this button.
Modify Case	This will allow you to make a change to an existing condition. You will need to highlight the case first before you select this button.

- 12. Click **OK**.
- 13. Save your report.
- 14. **DO NOT** close the report we will continue to use it in the next Unit of Study.

## **Example of the finished report:**



# **Exporting Your Query**

## **INTRODUCTION**

If you want to share your query or output document with someone who does not have the *Eureka* software, then you can export the data to another application.

Exporting a document creates a file in the format you choose. You can export from QuickQuery windows, FreeForm windows, and output windows.

When you export from a FreeForm window or QuickQuery window, *Eureka* Reporter Designer submits the query, formats the data if necessary, and exports your document.

When you export from an output window, *Eureka* Reporter Designer exports the already-created output.

Reports or data can be sent to a comma-delimited files, or most commonly to a text, Excel, or HTML file.

## **OBJECTIVES**

To show how a user can provide the results of a *Eureka* Report electronically to someone who does not have *Eureka* on their PC.

## **APPLICATION**

The most common use of this function is to send information which a user pulls out of *Eureka*, and wants to share it electronically with someone who does not have *Eureka* installed, but does use a type of file, like Excel or an Internet Browser (HTML).

# **PREREQUISITES**

Eureka Reporter Designer is appropriately loaded and configured.

### **ACTIVITY**

Student Hands-On with Instructor direction

### **REPORT TYPE**

We will use the Fund Code report (QQFILTER) for exporting.

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## STEPS TO PERFORM ACTION

- 1. If closed, open the report named **QQFILTER**.
- 2. Select the Export icon 🗀 .

#### -OR-

- 3. Select **File** from the menu bar.
- 4. Select **Export...** from the program group.
- 5. Change **Save in** to **Desktop**.
- 6. Change Save as type to Excel File (\*.xls).
- 7. Click **Export**.

If you have any quick filters in your report, the Quick Filter selection window will display. If this happens, just click OK.

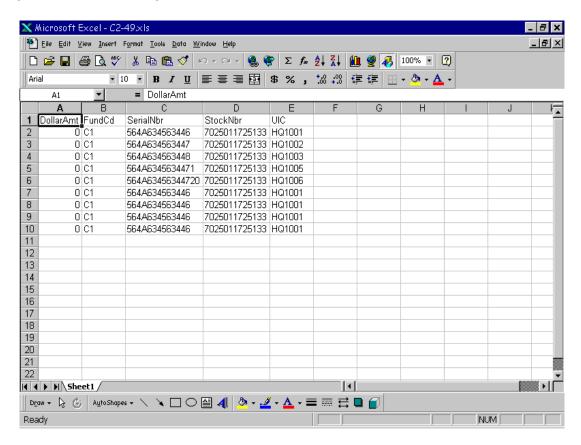


#### NOTE:

There are several different formats that you can export to (i.e., HTML, text file, Excel file).

- 8. Close your report.
- 9. Double-click on **QQFILTER.xls** from your Desktop.

## **Example of the finished report:**



# **Emailing Your Query**

## INTRODUCTION

It is possible to share query/report results with others by attaching the query/report to an electronic mail.

## **OBJECTIVES**

To practice and learn how to attach files to electronic mail.

## **APPLICATION**

Used to email your queries to other users.

## **REPORT TYPE**

Fund Code report (QQFILTER).

# **PREREQUISITES**

Eureka Reporter Designer is appropriately loaded and configured.

## **ACTIVITY**

Instructor-led lecture

## STEPS TO PERFORM ACTION

If the recipient is located on your email server, use these steps:

- 1. Open the **QQFILTER** report.
- 2. Select **File** from the menu bar.
- 3. Select **Send Mail...** from the program group.

If the recipient is **NOT** located on your email server, you will need to open your email application and type in the recipient's email address and send the query as an attachment.

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# **Page Setup**

## INTRODUCTION

Setting up your page allows you to control the appearance of your document through several page options, including titles, page numbers, layout, margins, borders, headers and footers, background images, etc.

## **OBJECTIVES**

To practice and learn how to change the page setup.

## **APPLICATION**

Used to set up page headers, footers, page numbers, etc.

### **REPORT TYPE**

None

# **PREREQUISITES**

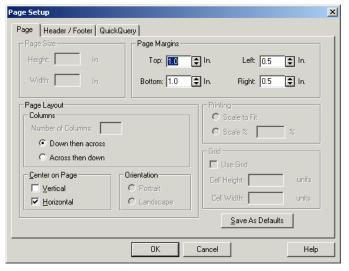
None

### **ACTIVITY**

Instructor-led lecture

### STEPS TO PERFORM ACTION

- 1. Select **File** from the menu bar.
- 2. Select **Page Setup...** from the program group.



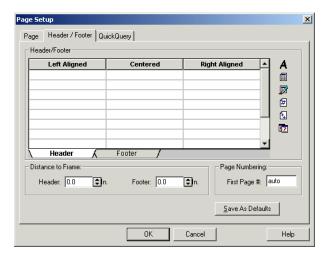
## STEP 1:

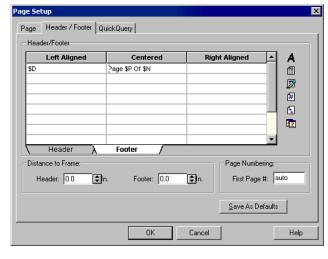
- a. **Page Size:** This option is not available in QuickQuery.
- b. **Page Margins:** Your page margins are defaulted to the current Windows settings, but you can change, if needed.
- c. Page Layout: Page layout controls how documents that are wider than your printer's page size are printed (when they are not scaled to fit the page).
- d. **Printing:** This option is not available in QuickQuery.
- e. **Center on Page:** Select how you want your output displayed on you page.
- f. Orientation: This option is not available in QuickQuery.

- g. **Grid:** This option is not available in QuickQuery.
- h. Select the **Header/Footer** tab.

## STEP 2:

- a. Click the location where you want to insert the item (for example, if you want it centered on the first line of the header, select the header page and click in the first cell under **Centered**.
- b. Use the tools along the side of the screen to change the font, enter the application name, file name, add page numbers, and add the date to your report.
- c. Click the Footer tab.





## STEP 3:

The default is to print the date and time on the bottom left and then the page number on the right. These can be changed.

- a. Delete the page number from **Right Aligned**.
- b. Click in the first cell of the **Centered** column.
- c. Enter **Page** and then add a space.
- d. Click on 🖽 .
- e. Position your cursor after the \$P.
- f. Enter **Of** and add a space.
- g. Click on . This will cause your page numbers to read: **Page X of XX**.
- h. **Distance to Frame:** To change the distance between the header or footer and the frame containing the QuickQuery, enter the distance you need in the Header and Footer boxes.
- i. **Page Numbering:** If you wish the page numbering to begin with a specific number other than 1, enter it in this box.
- i. Select the **QuickQuery** tab.

# **STEP 4:**

- a. Titles and <u>G</u>ridlines: Check or uncheck the desired title or gridline box to control the appearance of your query for printing.
- b. **Save As Defaults:** If you want to save your settings to use with future queries, click this button.
- c. Click **OK**.

